

BIG-TIME ICE-HOCKEY SERIES OVER



Zhabukov of the USSR national team (right) and Pihnen of Quebec Nordiques come into close contact in a recently hotly contested encounter. Photo AP-TASS

The USSR ice-hockey national team has crowned its six-game series in Canada and the USA with a 5-1 defeat of Philadelphia Flyers, twice Stanley Cup holders. The visitors scored four wins and lost two games.

netting 24 and conceding 11 goals. While Canadian fans twice rejoiced in the victories scored by Edmonton Oilers and Calgary Flames, their counterparts in the United States never saw their teams victorious, as prior to Philadelphia Flyers the USSR disposed of Minnesota North Stars, 6-3.

As for the squad coached by Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yurzinov the tour represented to all intents and purposes the final stage in preparations for the world championship due next spring. Despite the team's success, quite a few problems arose which the coaches will have to tackle in the national championship. Only the performance of goalies Tretyak and Myshkin came up to the mark while there are difficulties in the defence and attack due to the emergence of a group of budding players and the downgraded standards of several ace players.

The young players, however, consistently went from strength to strength, doing particularly well in the Canadians and Flyers games, with recruits Vasilev and Semenov scoring a goal each against the latter opposition.

Viktor Tikhonov said after the games that he had fielded several aspirants to the 1984 Olympic squad and that they had proved their worth. Noted specialist Sam Pollock, who was formerly with Montreal and is now coaching Canada's Olympic team, stressed he was going to study video-recordings of all six games.

Minnesota manager Lou Nanny reckons that Soviet hockey now has some edge but that the overseas players and exports will be working hard to eliminate it. The matches have benefited the game, he stressed, and not just the two sides but the millions of hockey fans too, who got a fine New Year's gift, the series' outcome not withstanding.

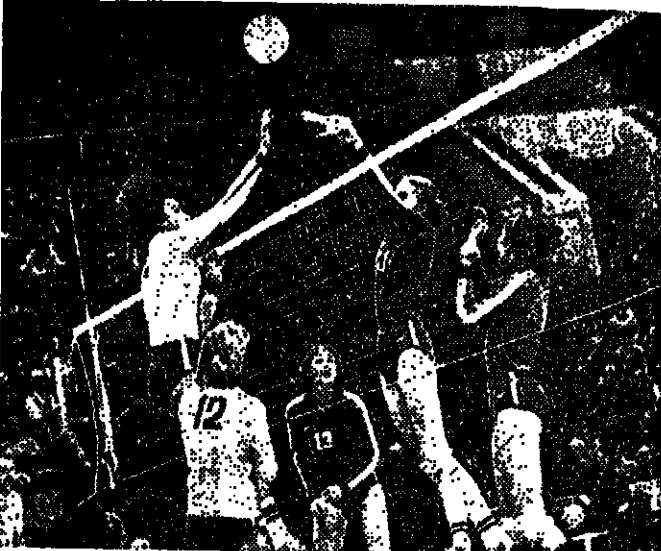
We would like to add, though, that hockey fans in the USSR have the right to hope that top NHL clubs or even an all-star NHL team will soon be seen playing over here.

After the holiday break...

After a break for the Christmas and New Year celebrations the world Alpine cup has resumed in the Swiss town of Parpan, with a surprise win for American Steve Mahre, 26, in the special slalom — a surprise not because this is his weak point but because Swede Ingemar Stenmark and Paul Frommel, of Liechtenstein, led after

two runs. The jury, however, disqualified them both for missing the "gates", and Mahre won, clocking 1 min 38.96 sec.

The Parpan outcome failed to make any changes to the overall standings led by Peter Mueller with 80 points, Pirmin Zurbriggen (78) (both of Switzerland) and Harti Weirather, of Austria (74).



Moscow Dynamo beat the Central Army Club, 3-0, in the national cup final. Photo by Sergei Proskurov

CHESS 45 MINUTES PER GAME

Each player in this chess tournament was given not 2.5 hours for the first 40 moves as usual but only 45 minutes, and for the entire game at that, for the first time ever in the USSR. Soviet grandmasters decided to hold this tournament in Moscow. Their decision was primarily explained by their desire to organize an interesting — and quick — competition, 16 holders of the top chess rank attended, among them a woman — twice world champion Maya Chiburdanidze, who did quite well.

The contest took three days to wind up (any tournament with the same field and played under the usual formula would take half a month) with each participant playing three games each night.

The winner Lev Pshehis, twice national champion, polled 2.5 points in the final.

Many think that the tournament will not disappear from the calendar, and what is more that it will get qualification rights.

Ahead are the world challenge series quarterfinals, which will be attended by three Soviet grandmasters — Alexander Beliavsky, Garry Kasparov and Vasily Smyslov.

This was one of the best games in the tournament:

Dolmatov — Polugayevsky

Sicilian defence

1. e4c5 2. Kf3 d6 3. d4 cd 4. Kt:d4 Kt:b6 5. Kt:c3 a6 6. f4 Qc7 7. Be2g8 8. g4 Bg7 9. g5 Kt:d7 10. Be3 Kt:c6 11. Qd2 Kt:b6 12. Kt:b3 Be6 13. 0-0-0 R:c8 14. Kb1 0-0 15. Kt:d5 B:d5 16. ed Kt:b4 17. B:b6 Q:c2+ 18. Q:c2 R:c2 19. Kt:d4 R:c8 20. Bf3... Black resigns.

Viktor BABKIN, chess analyst

Football emancipation

There are increasingly more women's football clubs in Brazil. This is all the more surprising since a mere decade ago police in Rio de Janeiro threatened to disrupt any game between women's teams.

Recently 14 clubs in Minas Gerais state, men's included, sent a petition to the Brazil football confederation demanding lifting the ban on women's football imposed by the confederation some time in the past.



The USSR beat Austria, 3-0, in their first match of the King's Cup (European men's team tennis championship) in Moscow. Photo by Boris Kaufman

WPC BACKS WARSAW TREATY PROPOSALS

Helsinki. The possibility of creating an international atmosphere favourable to the achievement of real steps towards disarmament has been opened up by the new major peace proposal from the socialist countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations between the member-states of the Warsaw Treaty and of the NATO. This is stated in a World Peace Council (WPC) appeal which was made public by the WPC Chairman Ramesh Chandra at a press conference here.

The appeal praises the peace initiatives put forward by the USSR and its socialist allies, proposals which enjoy the full support of antiwar movements throughout the world and give peoples confidence that the arms race can be stopped and the threat of nuclear war prevented.

MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO DETENTE

New York. We fully support the proposals for curbing the arms race and reducing international tension formulated in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, Bruce Cronin, one of the leaders of the mass organization Mobilization for Survival, said in a TASS interview. Bruce Cronin spoke highly of the proposal put forward by the Warsaw Treaty countries to conclude a treaty with members of NATO on the mutual non-use of military force either against each other or against third countries. This could undoubtedly contribute to a considerable reduction in international tension both in Europe and all over the world, he said.

In conclusion Cronin noted that all states, serious about strengthening world peace, should give a positive response to the peace initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

FACTS and EVENTS

© The Seventh US Fleet officially based in the Japanese port of Yokosuka will before long have two more aircraft carriers, the "Asahi" newspaper reports.

© The Danish authorities have requested West Germany to call an emergency tripartite meeting with Britain to try and resolve the Anglo-Danish dispute over fisheries.

© The French Council of Ministers has approved a plan of combat against the rampant terrorism in Corsica.

© The government of Iceland has announced its third devaluation of the krona over the past two years, causing a nine per cent devaluation in Icelandic currency.

AN ALTERNATIVE TO BACKSLIDING INTO NUCLEAR DISASTER

This is how the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have described the Political Declaration adopted in Prague by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

Of special significance is the new proposal put forward by the socialist countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace between the two military and political groupings—the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. It is important that the countries, to whom this major peace initiative is mainly addressed, give it their full consideration, it is underlined in the statement.

It now depends on the United States and its NATO allies whether the possibility of preventing the buildup of nuclear missiles in Europe becomes a reality, and whether the military threat hanging over the peoples of Europe and the world as a whole sharply increases or slackens.

WHITE HOUSE UNDER FIRE

Washington. Congressman P. Simon (Dem — Illinois), who has just returned home from a trip to the USSR, has urged the normalization of Soviet-American relations.

Having launched specific proposals for improving Soviet-American relations, the Congressman urged the Reagan administration to show far more readiness to hold serious talks on arms control. The USSR is now under the impression, he stressed, that the United States is avowed to an arms limitation agreement, and there are others who share the Soviet view.

The administration, he continued, must also show more interest in holding summit meetings between the nations' leaders. Such a meeting, he emphasized, could lead to better understanding, which in itself is no mean achievement.

New York. The notorious "containment" strategy which is at the root of the Washington administration's nuclear policy is but a cover-up designed to divert public attention from the continuing nuclear buildup in the United States, charged noted American nuclear physicist Sidney Dell.

Speaking on a PBS programme he stressed that the White House allegations of a vulnerability gap in American defences and of its military inferiority to the Soviet Union serve the same goal and are out of touch with reality.

The administration must shed all illusions that it is possible to "win" a nuclear war. Any conflict using nuclear weapons, he stressed, will be fatal for mankind.

Photo Brikhtar-TASS

THE AFGHAN PEOPLE APPEAL TO THE NATIONS OF THE WORLD

Kabul. "The whitewash of the April 1978 Revolution has swept out land clean of feudal rulers and reactionaries, of oppressors who forced backwardness, and darkness on our people and intimidated them". Thus reads the "Appeal of the Afghan People to the Nations of the World" adopted by the National Patriotic Front. The April Revolution, it is stressed in the Appeal, which is aimed at the prosperity of our long-suffering people and at the realization of the aspirations of the Afghan masses, has

aroused the hatred of imperialism, and the forces of international reaction headed by American imperialism. They have unleashed an undeclared war against us and for almost five years have been spending large sums on arming and supporting the counter-revolution.

Professional killers sent by the CIA ruthlessly eliminate workers, peasants, clergymen, government workers and even innocent children. They burn and destroy schools, bridges, hospitals and mosques. They des-

troys and plunder people's property. Their crimes are approved by the US Senate which has declared official aid for these professional killers.

The National Patriotic Front calls upon all peoples to step up their efforts in the struggle for greater security in all corners of the world, to prevent imperialist interference into the internal affairs of countries and peoples, and the outbreak of conflicts among nations.



Since April 1983 alone nearly 10,000 people, mostly peasants, have fallen victim to the Guatemalan junta. The heaviest repression is carried out at the expense of the Indian tribes in the north-west of the country, who face overt genocide.

In the photo: Guatemalan troops searching Indian women during one of the regular "anti-guerrilla" operations. From "Time" magazine

CALL FOR END TO AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN LATIN AMERICA

Panama City. A conference of the foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama which ended recently on the Panamanian island of Contadora called for an end to be put to foreign intervention in the internal affairs of Central America.

The foreign ministers of the four countries, opposed the exploitation of conflicts in the region "in East-West confrontation", thus rejecting, as political observers point out, Washington's attempt to justify its gross intervention in the affairs of Central American countries by the struggle against the mythical "communist threat".

In the communiques of the conference dialogue between all the Latin American countries is advocated as an effective means of resolving political and social problems. The declaration of the conference urged all Central American countries to try to lessen tension in the region through talks and reiterated the principles of non-intervention in internal affairs and the right of peoples to self-determination.



This country is now widely celebrating the centenary of the celebrated Soviet writer Alexander Gorky (1868-1936). It is the author of "Road to Calvary", trilogy, an epic telling of the life of the Russian intelligentsia in the 1917 Revolution, of the historical masterpiece "Mother", of long and short stories, adventures, tales and plays. Gorky, a Soviet writer, was a pioneer of the children's literature in the Soviet Union. His publication on Gorky's life from the 1930s to the 1950s is a tribute to his life and work. The photo shows a group of people in the capital of the new Soviet state. Our photograph shows a monument to the writer in Moscow.

THE CHAMPION CALLED JAAN

The young Soviet chess player Jaan Elvest is European youth champion. At a tournament in the town of Groningen, Holland, he totalled 11 out of 13 possible points. Last year's winner Kurt Hensen of Denmark ended half a point behind.

The championship held under the Swiss formula drew a field of 30. Jaan is 20 and is in his second year at Tartu University studying psychology. It was not his first major international tournament but this is his first win to date. According to Estonian chess fans, his style resembles that of Paul Keres.



Jaan Elvest.

CYCLING GOOD FOR HEART

Two British cyclists have set out on a journey to popularize the value of cycling as a cure for cardiovascular disorders. During their trip, which is financed by the British Heart Foundation,

the travellers propose to cover dozens of kilometres daily. Press reports stress that the popularization of cycling drive to combat cardiovascular disease holds out much promise.

VIGNERON UP TO THE MARK

Indoor pole-vaulting world record holder Thierry Vigneron of France scaled 566 cm, this season's world indoor best and

only four centimetres outside the European mark. He competed in the French athletes' first indoor winter contest.



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"MIN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material covered in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MIN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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THE WORLD BACKS THE PALESTINIANS

New York. The search for ways to achieve a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East should be stepped up, while the Israeli aggressors and their American patrons should be severely punished. This was the conclusion reached by delegates attending the first meeting this year of the UN Committee on the Implementation of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People.

The tragic events of the past year have created a qualitatively new situation in the Middle

East and they make it imperative to achieve a speedy solution of the Palestinian problem, declared the UN Secretary General J. Pérez de Cuellar addressing the meeting.

He expressed his conviction that the international conference on Palestine, scheduled to take place in August 1983 in Paris, will take important decisions to facilitate the solution of the problem which has been debated by the world community of nations for almost forty years.

THE MURDERERS

SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO JUSTICE

Paris. Irrefutable evidence, including photo and video documents exposing the fascist nature of the genocidal policy carried out with American blessing by the Israeli invaders in Lebanon, was presented at a two-day international conference in defence of the right of the people of Palestine to medical assistance, which has just ended at the Paris Palace of Congresses.

Doctors and nurses from 20

countries, who used to work in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, spoke of the crimes and monstruities committed by Israeli troops against women, old men and children.

They stressed that America also bears responsibility for the murder of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese, for it supported Israel in every way, as did the Western nations, while doing nothing to stop the aggression.

FOR THE UNITY OF ARAB COUNTRIES

Amman. The Supreme Jordanian-Palestinian Committee has held another meeting here. The meeting was chaired by King Hussein of Jordan and by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat.

It was officially announced that the Committee had examined the results of the tour of

several countries made by a delegation of "the Committee of Seven". The sides discussed joint action aimed at securing a just solution to the Palestinian problem and at achieving comprehensive peace and stability in the Middle East. It was emphasized that the united efforts of Arab countries are a major force in the struggle against the Israeli occupation.



Pentagon's sphere of vital interests.

Drawing by V. Dyakov

KAMPUCHEA ON THE MARCH

Phnom Penh. The forces of international reaction are not reconciled to the victory of the Kampuchean revolution, said Hong Samrin, addressing a ceremonial meeting held in the Kampuchean capital to mark the fourth anniversary of the country's liberation and the proclamation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. These forces, he continued, are still making frantic attempts to reverse the coun-

try's progress. To this end, Kampuchea's enemies of all colours, including the Khmer reactionaries who are relegated to the garbage bin of history, have knuckled together the so-called "coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea". However, all efforts by the world reactionaries are doomed to failure. The Kampuchean revolution is irreversible, stressed Hong Samrin.

GOVERNMENT CRISIS IN WEST GERMANY

Bonn. Speaking in a nationwide TV and radio broadcast, West German President K. Carstens emphasized that his decision to dissolve the current Bundestag and to hold new elections on March 6, had been no easy one.

For whatever is being said in Germany and whatever articles of the Constitution are being invoked, the non-confidence vote in Chancellor G. Kohl's government, which proved crucial to the dissolution of the Bundestag and to the decision on new elections, was created artificially. The leading CDU/CSU coalition and the Free Democrats colluded in abstaining from voting.

The Social Democratic Party suggested a way of restoring a viable majority in parliament—and, consequently, the creation of a government which would have the support of the majority of deputies. The Social Democrats, proposed, as a first step, that the incumbent chancellor and his cabinet resign, but their proposal was rejected.

It turned out that the Bundestag deputies of the ninth convocation finished their work far ahead of the time prescribed by law. For many of the deputies as is being pointed out in the press, this means an end to their political careers. Several deputies are refusing to give in without a struggle and say they are going to appeal against the president's decision in the constitutional court.

FACTS and EVENTS

According to "The New York Times", Israeli military "advisers" are training and arming units of the anti-Angolan UNITA terrorist groups in Namibian territory.

Over the past year and a half the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) has issued 151 false alarms of air "attacks" on the United States due to computer malfunctions.

PROVOCATIVE ACT

Buenos Aires. The news of the arrival in Malvinas (the Falkland Islands) of British Premier Margaret Thatcher aroused indignation in Argentina. The Argentine Foreign Ministry described it as a new high-handed provocative act. Argentina's struggle to restore its sovereignty over the islands, the Foreign Ministry statement points out, will continue without respite or concessions.

USA STEPS UP ITS INTERFERENCE IN GUATEMALA

New York. The White House has decided to resume its military supplies to the Guatemalan dictatorship. In the immediate future the Guatemalan military will be sent equipment for various communication systems as well as spare parts for planes and helicopters totalling 8.3 million dollars.

This White House decision which has demonstrated yet once again to the whole world just who it is who promotes reaction and international terrorism, has evoked sharp criticism on the part of many politicians and public figures in the United States. On the Capitol Hill, Congressman T. Harkin sponsored a resolution demanding that an end be put to military aid for the Guatemalan military.

FACTS and EVENTS

Nearly 16,000 American servicemen who were in action in Vietnam and were affected by the Agent Orange poison, used there by the Pentagon, have demanded damages from the US administration for impaired health.

The Bolivian President Hernán Siles Zuazo has declared his adherence to non-alignment principles. In an address to the nation, the armed forces and to the diplomatic corps accredited to the country, he confirmed Bolivia's desire and willingness to play an active role among the developing countries, and to pursue a foreign policy promoting peace, universal security, and the establishment of a just worldwide economic order.

ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTION ENTERS MAJOR NEW STAGE

Addis Ababa. To the Ethiopian revolutionaries the Congress which has just come to an end is of historical significance, as it has heralded the beginning of the final stage in the creation of a Marxist-Leninist party in Ethiopia, said Mengistu Haile Mariam addressing the final meeting of the Second Congress of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE).

In the concluding document it is noted that at present favourable conditions have emerged in Ethiopia for the translation into practice of plans to set up a party guided by Marxist-Leninist principles. In keeping with the decisions taken by the Congress, this party will be set up in the period before September next year, on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. The Congress has asked the COPWE Central Committee to draw up as soon as possible a statute and documents outlining the new party's programme and to fulfil and expand the programme of the national-democratic revolution, taking into account the situation which has set in Ethiopia.

OPERATION 'EXODUS'

Washington. American customs officials have announced the arrest of two American businessmen—Steven Carter and Paul Sakwa, and of a Canadian manufacturer, Gerald McCall. They are charged with attempting to make "secret" deliveries of plant for the production of diesel engines at the Kama automobile works in the Soviet Union in violation of existing export restrictions.

From remarks made by spokesman for the American customs at a special press conference it follows that the authorities have no evidence whatsoever that the businessmen had intended any deliveries of such equipment to the Soviet Union. Why then the administration feel it necessary to indulge in play-acting of such a blatantly provocative nature? Their aim is obvious—they hope to intimidate members of the business community who favour mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union.

This unseemly act by the American authorities is part of a large-scale operation code-named "Exodus" launched in October 1981 to persecute American businessmen having trade links with the Soviet Union. Among other things, it was revealed at the press conference that in the course of the operation, about 50 arrests have been made on false charges of representatives of different firms in the United States.



Israeli soldiers guard a concentration camp in Southern Lebanon where these women and children are incarcerated.

Photo from "Paris Match"

America's 'unshakeable commitment' to Israel

Washington. President Reagan has had a meeting in the White House with the Israeli President Y. Navon.

Speaking to correspondents after the meeting, the American president emphasized that Navon's visit symbolizes the close links which have for a long time linked the United States and Israel. He also reaffirmed America's "unshakeable commitment" to guarantee Israel's security which Washington uses as a smoke screen behind which to expand its support for the aggressive, expansionist policies indulged in by Tel Aviv. On his

part, President Navon expressed his gratitude to the American president for the "generous aid", both economic and political, which Israel has invariably been getting from the United States.

Talks in the White House have confirmed that the Israeli-American "cooperation" in the Middle East is based on far-reaching military and strategic plans devised by the Americans. An official spokesman for the American administration said quite openly that Israel is a strong "pro-Western power" in the region "and that this is of immense strategic importance".

Science and technology

PUNCTURE-FREE TIRES

After twenty years of continuous efforts, Indian scientists, in cooperation with their foreign colleagues, have produced a formula for a liquid to be pumped into car tires to stop punctures.

If a tire is suddenly punctured, the liquid immediately plugs any hole smaller than 6 mm. Besides, from inside the tire, the liquid insures wheel balance and rids the motorist of the need for periodic checks of their state.

In Madras a factory has been built producing canisters with this liquid. It has a special hose

to pump the liquid into the tires. The new invention is gaining increasing popularity in India.

NEW USES

FOR COD-LIVER OIL

According to the Bulgarian "Science and Technology" magazine, a transportation company in Iceland used cod-liver oil to fuel trucks on an experimental basis for a whole month. Company experts claim the oil is not just 40 per cent cheaper than the price of diesel fuel (in Iceland) but that it has been also found to be absolutely pollution free.

OF INTEREST

Cucumbers as weather forecasters

Long-term weather prediction by means of cucumbers is one of the most interesting of the New Year traditions among villagers in Switzerland. They cut a cucumber into twelve equal parts, with each part representing one of the months, and then lavishly sprinkle the slices with salt. According to how much salt each piece absorbs they can tell which months are going to be rainy and which dry.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE WEST SHOULD REPLY IN KIND

The new Soviet peace initiatives have taken the wind out of the sails of those relying on sheer arithmetic with regards to the problem of Euro-range missiles—who has more and who has less? writes IZVESTIA political analyst Stanislav Kondrachov.

What matters now is psychology, in other words, political will, he points out. Goodwill for reaching an agreement, of the sort that has once again been shown by Moscow, the will just proclaimed in Prague by the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, who stated in their Political Declaration that they see their key goal as being to prevent a new twist in the nuclear arms race in Europe and achieve reductions and limitations in such arms. Washington and its allies should reply in kind if they are really after peace and stability in Europe rather than a new and dangerous twist in the arms race, Kondrachov points out.

MISINFORMERS

The American propaganda machine and that of the other NATO countries accuse the Soviet Union of being party to the arms race, writes Yuri Kashlakov, Doctor of Science (History), in the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper. But which of its Western listeners and readers know that the USSR is responsible for over a hundred major disarmament proposals while the White House has foisted the passage of most of them? At the previous 30th session of the UN General Assembly the United States voted on nearly 50 occasions against proposals on international security and disarmament backed up significantly only by Israel. Did the Western press inform its readers of the Soviet proposals? No, it still keeps trumpeting about the mythical "Soviet threat" as if nothing has happened, the article points out. Misinformation forms the core of the entire operation of the American foreign policy propaganda machine, which is immensely vast. Its leading organ, the USA, alone has a staff of nearly 8,000 in 124 countries and an annual budget of 640,000,000 dollars, as for the personnel and funds allotted for misinformation by the CIA, the Pentagon and other services, this is kept a tight secret, Kashlakov points out.

REVOLUTION AT THE CROSSROADS

Dmitry Volkov's article in the NEW TIMES analyses the sources of the popular revolution in Iran and the changes which have occurred in the country over the past four years. Volkov writes, among other things, as follows:

Four years after the overthrow of the Shah's regime, the Iranian revolution finds itself at a complicated dangerous crossroads, since the consistently political, anti-monarchical and anti-imperialist revolution has not developed into a social one.

Its further course depends in many ways on whether the genuinely popular forces in Iran, including the left-wing organizations, millions of righteous Muslims, and many of their religious leaders find common ground for joint action. This unity is needed to put into practice the socio-economic transformations which are long overdue, to protect the independence of the country won at great price, and to satisfy the elementary needs and wishes of the working people who have played such an active part in this genuinely popular revolution which has stopped halfway.

In view of this difficult situation for Iran, I would like to stress yet again that whatever way the fortunes of this neighbouring country may turn, its people, who are both talented and courageous, can always rely on the good-neighbourly policies of the Soviet Union.

FOR THE SAKE OF COMING GENERATIONS

Senator, the anti-missile sentiment now embraces millions of people on this planet and among them many of the military, including those in the top ranks. How can you account for this? TRUD's Rome correspondent V. Prokofiev asked General Nino Pasti, RI, now noted Italian public figure.

Of course, mine is not an isolated case. This past spring 13 retired NATO generals and admirals, among them West German General Bastian, American Admiral Lee and others, gathered in the Hague to send a memorandum to the UN sounding our profound concern over the continuing stockpiling of both nuclear and conventional weapons, he replied. We urged the leaders of the great powers to halt this arms race aimed at subsequently start reducing military spending and channel the funds thus released into promoting the economy and helping developing nations, combating hunger and achieving other noble goals.

All people need peaceful skies over their heads, Pasti continued. I have three grown-up daughters, who have given me three granddaughters, whom my wife and I love on. It is imperative that each of us find the strength and wretched passion, if you will, to fight for peace for the sake of the future generation — this is the only option we have, he stressed.



For the first time ever young scorpions have been born in captivity at the Skansen Zoo in Stockholm, Sweden. In the photo the Director of the Skansen aquarium holds a mother scorpion with her newly-born brood on the palm of her hand.

Photo Pressens Bild-TASS

VIEWPOINT

Igor SINITSYN

WARSAW TREATY DECLARATION: PEACE PROGRAMME FOR THE 80s

The supreme body of the Warsaw Treaty — the Political Consultative Committee — consisting of the Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR, Polish, Rumanian, Soviet and Czechoslovak leaders — has adopted a Political Declaration in Prague, which is essentially an all-embracing peace programme for the 80s.

The core of the new Warsaw Treaty initiative is the appeal to the NATO member-states to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace.

Central to such an international legal document could be the mutual commitment by the member-states of the both alliances not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other, and consequently, not to be the first to use military force of any kind against each other. The socialist community deems it appropriate to provide for a commitment by the Warsaw Treaty and NATO on the non-use of force against third countries enjoying bilateral or allied relations with them as well as non-aligned or neutral states. Such an international document should combine the

commitment on the non-use of military force with provisions for consolidating the UN as a world tool for collective security.

The socialist community's aspiration for world peace is also reflected in its desire to involve other interested European nations in the elaboration and signing of the treaty. It is furthermore envisaged that the treaty be open to any other state who wishes to enter it as an equal member.

The Political Declaration also voices firm support for all Soviet initiatives on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons and for the appeal to the United States and other nations to jointly enter constructive talks on these issues and to promote by all means the cause of disarmament. There is no more important task for people today than that of preserving peace and ending the arms race—such is the credo of the socialist community.

The Declaration of the socialist community provides an in-depth analysis of the situation on all continents and regions of the world, setting forth its views on ways to build up peace, to preserve and further détente in

modern conditions, and proclaims its readiness for cooperation and dialogue with all those aspiring to the noble goal of preserving peace, disarmament, and solving global problems, including the elimination of hunger and poverty in many areas of our planet.

One might describe the Prague Declaration as representing the quintessence of the socialist countries' views of the international situation, as well as a code of new and already operating initiatives concerning just relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-states but also having relevance to all the world's hot spots and crisis situations.

Let us consider, for instance, the Middle East situation. At the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, special significance was attached to settling the conflict there, it being described as the most prolonged and dangerous conflict of all. The participants fully condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon and its aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, as well as its barbaric extermination of the civilian population of

West Beirut. The delegates expressed themselves in favour of the principle of achieving a Middle East settlement on the basis of the Free meeting of Arab heads of state and government.

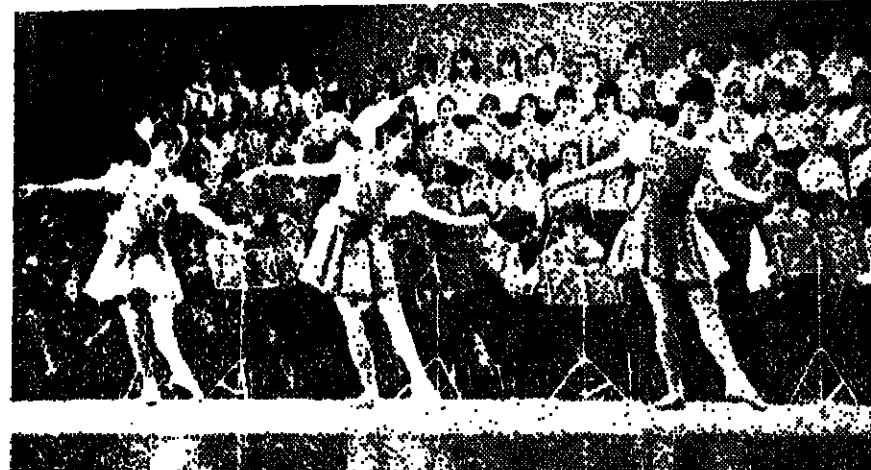
As for the non-aligned movement, it was stressed in the Declaration that it has been making a growing contribution to the elimination and prevention of crisis situations while its practical moves in this direction deserve the recognition and support of all states. Such regional interstate associations as the Organization of African Unity, and the League of Arab Countries could play a positive role in this respect, the socialist countries emphasized.

Also important in the document is the following thesis: The forces of peace are stronger than forces of war, everything depends on their cohesion and the purposefulness of their action.

For all the complexity of the current international problems, as is recognized in the Warsaw Treaty, prospects for European and world development depend in very large measure on the removal of mistrust and the lowering of the level of confrontation between the two biggest military, political alliances — the Warsaw Treaty and NATO. These two alliances wield tremendous power, especially in the area of nuclear weapons, and an armed conflict between them would have pernicious consequences for all peoples. It was reaffirmed in Prague that the Warsaw Treaty has long favoured a dissolution of all alliances, with the elimination of their military structures serving as the first step in this direction.



The children's orchestra rehearse.



A concert given by the ensemble.

OUR FIRST CHILDREN'S ENSEMBLE

The folk ensemble of railwaymen's children is one of the numerous amateur companies in this country. Indeed, founded in the 30s, it was the first ever such company. Its founding fathers were the famous Soviet musicians, the brothers Semyon and Isak Dunayevsky.

Isak Dunayevsky, who was a very popular composer even at that time, wrote splendid music for children. His brother Semyon became the ensemble's first art director, a post which he held without interruption for nearly 40 years.

In the 30s, "noisy" orchestras were all the rage, and the "Dunayevsky" as Semyon Dunayevsky's children came to be known, played rattles, cymbals, tambourines, and castanets. They also played kazoos, hand saws, and bells, which gave the ensemble its name, an Eccentric Orchestra. Gradually, it evolved two offshoots—one for dancers and the other a choir, and the company was renamed the Song and Dance Ensemble. It subsequently became vastly popular, singing as it often did on the radio and giving concerts throughout the country.

To this day, the Railwaymen's House Ensemble is one of the most popular and most loved in the country. The most attractive things about the

ensemble's performances are the spontaneity, freshness and exciting emotionality they manage to convey via their songs and dances.

The children travel a lot all over the country. A short while ago they visited Byelorussia, the Stavropol Area, Chelyabinsk and Vladivostok.

The ensemble served as a model for other children's companies throughout the Soviet Union. More often than not they were set up after the ensemble had visited this or that city. Each evening, lights go on in the magnificent mansion at 14 Novobasmannaya St, which belonged formerly to Stakheyev, who used to own the Kazan Railway and gold mines. This is the Central Club of Railwaymen's Children. It is filled with ringing children's voices. Rehearsals are underway of the choir, of dancing groups and of the orchestra of the Song and Dance Ensemble. Nearly 40 choir masters, choreographers and conductors teach the hundreds of children in the ensemble—there are 700 altogether aged between five and seventeen—and reveal to them the meaning and beauty of the arts. The concert halls in which Chalapin and Solovov once sang, are now put at the disposal of Moscow's children.



Choir leaders strike up a song. Photos by Tatyana Misyuryova

Round the Soviet Union

● THE ELECTRIC DIESEL "VANKAREM" FOLLOWED THE "VLADIVOSTOK" ICEBREAKER OUT OF PORT PROVIDENIYA IN CHUKOTKA. Her departing heli signalled the end of the 240-day-long navigation season in the eastern corner of the Arctic—the longest to date.

● THE VOLGA-DON IRRIGATION CANAL IS TO BE STARTED JUST NORTH OF VOLGOGRAD. It will supply water to the lower reaches of the Don and Kuban and irrigate the rice fields of the Northern Caucasus. The canal's starting point is located on the shortest stretch between the two rivers. An old railway used to run here shuttling cargo between the Volga and the Don.

● THE NOVOPOLITSK THERMAL POWER STATION — ONE OF THE LARGEST IN BYELORUSSIA — IS NOW OPERATING AT PEAK EFFICIENCY DUE TO AN electronic system designed at the Byelorussian polytechnical institute. The system regulates the steam temperature in the boiler, one of the most intricate operations. It also operates better and faster than conventional automatic devices enabling a lot of heat to be saved.

NEW ATOMIC GIANT

A new model of an atomic turbine with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts has been manufactured at the Kirov plant in the Ukrainian city of Kharkov. The machine considerably surpasses its predecessors in reliability and efficiency. The number of massive steel cylinders through which the stream of energy steam passes has been reduced by increasing the carrying capacity of each one of them. The turbine which weighs almost 400 tonnes less than previous models will be installed at the new atomic power stations.

SURGERY FOR OIL WELLS

Oil wells temporarily out of action at the Karakal deposit in the Uzbek Karakum steppe have been brought back into service by local repairmen using a technique developed by their colleagues in Tataria. Cotton seed processing waste, gossypic resin, which can securely "seal up" layers gushing water instead of oil is being utilized to repair the "leaky" wells. The well repair service is making wide use of this technique, which will help produce extra stocks of oil and gas.

have no idea how my writing can be distinguished. Perhaps, by my thoughts which are more or less constant.

I think that a writer has to make a journey in two directions. The first — is a journey towards the reader, the second — away from him and it is the second that is the more important.

At some stage you have to understand what the reader feels, what he expects from you, and to guess at his life's dream. He will then remember you, start to love you, and to believe you. A writer's popularity reflects the trust the readers have in him. This accounts for the fame enjoyed by Rasputin, Bykov and Aitmatov. The other direction is away from the reader, or not so much away as to take him along with you. This depends on the scale of the writer's human dimension. And there is no knowing beforehand how well you will succeed.

HAPPINESS EDUCATES THE SOUL

A man is tormented by difficulties and trials, do you agree? — KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent asks Igor Kvasna, actor and director of the Moscow Sovremennik Theatre.

No, I think happiness is the best school, he replies. I was somewhat ashamed of this thought until I found the following lines in a letter written by Pushkin to his friend Pavel Nashchokin: "They say that misfortune is a good school, may be it is. But happiness provides the best university. It completes the education of the soul that is capable of doing good and beautiful things."

"True, a man should be ready for difficulties. But, regrettably, another man's pain can only be understood when you experience it yourself. Dostoyevsky said that the truth can be learnt only after passing through pain and torment. I agree. We have grown accustomed to the thought that the road to happiness is paved with thorns and we seldom consider the fact that another, easier way simply does not exist."

Do I contradict myself? I don't think so. A man is born to be happy, but the world in which he lives is far from a simple one. Therefore man has to be ready for collisions with it, Kvasna concludes.

Places to visit



In the photos: views of the Intercession Convent, the Nativity Cathedral and the Church of the Transfiguration.

Suzdal: the 'Golden Apple' town

Suzdal... The snow-white crumpled walls of the old Kremlin are dazzling. The clearest rectangle of the market place is also white. And all round — as far as the eye can see — are white towers and bell-towers, white fortress walls.

In the 14th century Suzdal had about 414 houses and 40 churches. This was a unique phenomenon in Medieval Rus. And so the skyline of contemporary Suzdal which has been turned into a museum town of medieval architecture, is made up by the vertical lines of bell-towers and churches.

The town is located on the famous Golden

Ring which unites several towns around Moscow. This is a popular route with foreign tourists. 750 thousand of them visited Suzdal in the past year alone.

Suzdal is one of the stars of world tourism — that was the opinion of a congress of the International Federation of Tourism Journalists and Writers which was held in Portugal. The congress awarded Suzdal with the federation prize — the "Golden Apple" for 1982, noting the great efforts being made in the town in the preservation and restoration of cultural monuments and in converting them for the use of tourists.

Science and technology

COMPUTER

SEES THE WORLD

Vision has become available to computers as well as the ability to evaluate images in the way a human being does. Scientists at Latvia's Institute for Electronics and Computer Technology run by the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences have announced that they developed the video analyser, an original device based around a computer. A TV camera provides it with eyesight. The camera can be easily used together with a microscope, a photometer or even a telescope.

Human senses are sometimes not adequate to the task of evaluating geometrical shapes. The new device is very capable in this field as it can evaluate shapes and their area and perimeter with a very high precision. It can compare and categorize various objects by their external features. This is helpful in evaluating the quality of bulk materials, the purity of lubricants and in finding structural flaws in metals.

The field of application of the video analyser ranges from the analysis of living cells to the processing of astronomical pictures.

The device can easily be tailored to any application as you need only several minutes to programme it. Such systems are called kit-programmable as programmes are stored in memory units and can be arranged not unlike a children's kit. In addition to its many advantages, it can also receive information from remote sites and process both black-and-white and colour images.

THE PULKOVO OBSERVATORY

In 1982 astronomers at the famous Pulkovo observatory, near Leningrad, completed a major research programme.

Their research has been accelerated and made more precise by new telescopes, instruments and tools equipped with automatic devices, sensitive electronic and optical converters as well as photoelements.

The infrared Argus-1 photometer, made by the Pulkovo astronomers, has facilitated the examination of hitherto unknown properties of special types of celestial objects. The time service instruments have been equipped with special devices which automatically register the passage of the stars. The data thus obtained is recorded and supplied to international and Soviet centres of the Single Time Service for calculating corrections and determining ephemeris time.

In 1983 the astronomers at Pulkovo will continue to study the physics of the Sun. New sophisticated instruments will enable them to penetrate the mystery of the phenomena pro-

ducing the solar flares. Major attention will be devoted to the observation of the comet which is approaching the Earth.

A TREE TO YOUR ORDER

The selection of trees recently acquired a very promising dimension — the use of living tissue transplants to produce new varieties of trees. The inventors are scientists from Petrozavodsk, the Karelian Autonomous Republic.

They have proved that tissue transplants though harmless to donor trees drastically change the bioprocess in the recipient, changing the structural pattern of its timber. The scientists also found that the recipient inherits the best qualities of the donor provided that the donor and the recipient belong to the same variety. Tests proved to be very successful on the famous Karelian birch which is a valuable market commodity.

The scientists are of the opinion that they are about to materialize the age-old dream of foresters — to grow trees with preset features of timber meeting the highest market and artistic requirements.

Numerous etchings which were originally made to illustrate the Bible and other ecclesiastical books are on display at an exhibition "Animals and Birds in Graphic Sheets and Drawings" mounted at the Tretyakov Museum in Moscow. The items include etchings from the major series, "Animals from Different Parts of the World" published in Germany early in the 18th century; etchings illustrating fables, dating from the second half of the 18th century in France and other drawings.



BLACK SEA NEW YEAR CRUISES

The Black Sea Shipping Company have initiated the New Year's season of cruises in the Black Sea. A whole flotilla of comfortable liners at the disposal of tourists. The ships bearing the names of the Soviet republics: Russia, Moldavia, Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, etc., have cast anchor at different ports, where their passengers were able to make sightseeing trips and to attend carnivals and concerts. Almost 6,000 people, many more than last year, were able to go on New Year cruises in 1983.

A STUDENT'S SCULPTURE IN THE CITY STREET

It was in the open air that graduate sculptor E. Jukovskiy "defended" his Art Institute diploma. The presented by the jury piece — one of the examination board's national composition, "The Muse", which received the highest mark, with only one member of the board refraining from voting — Gennady Jukovskiy, an outstanding Lithuanian sculptor and the graduate's father.

"The Muse" has now been installed in the yard of Vilnius University.

It has become a tradition for aspiring artists here to take part in designing restoration projects in the medieval parts of Vilnius. They undertake to create the so-called "architecture of small forms" — poster pillars, summer houses, small fountains, lanterns and street signs — in metal just as they used to be centuries ago.

THE USES OF OLD WINDMILLS

After many decades of little use some of the old mills in Latvia are working again. The old Peterlauks windmill, an architectural monument dating back to the middle of the 19th century, is among them. It has been restored by students at the Latvian Agricultural Academy. Their task was no easy one. The wings had to be hoisted to a height of almost 30 metres. Many wooden parts had to be replaced in all the six storeys.

At the same time as their restoration work the student agronomists collected together many exhibits, including the agricultural tools used by farmers in the past to sow crops and bring the harvest in.

The restored windmills fulfil different tasks. The mill on the Spars Collective Farm in the Gulbene District has been turned into an exhibition hall in which the handicrafts of skilled artisans are displayed. At the Sarkana Zvagnas Collective Farm, in the Jelgava District, the windmill has been converted into an inn.

VIEWPOINT

Why does the Soviet worker voluntarily overfulfil his production quota?

Gennady KOVALYOV

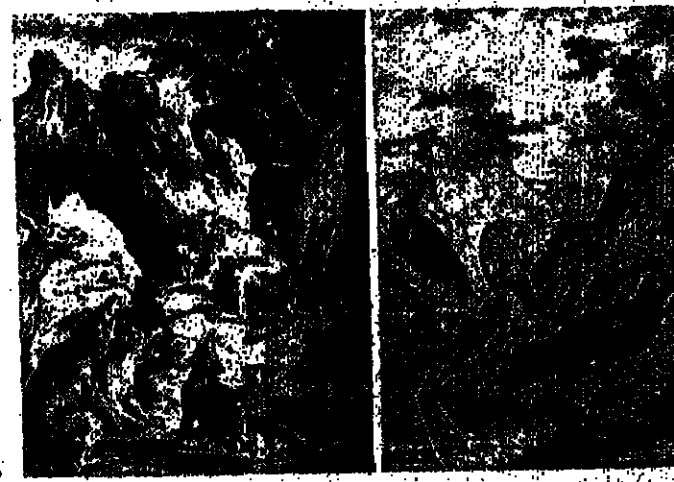
Soviet life has called forth a new phenomenon — socialist emulation, or competition between people pursuing the same goal and interested in success for everyone. Emulation is based on mutual assistance and on the exchange of know-how. Workers and whole enterprises share now "their firm's secrets"; they not only explain but also physically show their "rivals" how the best results can be achieved, inventiveness becomes available to all immediately after their registration. No payment is required for a license. The inventor is paid by the state and his invention is nationalized.

Emulation is considered as "Russian phenomenon" in the West although it would be more correct to call it a socialist phenomenon since it is applicable to all countries where state power and means of production belong to the working people. Of course emulation has distinctive features in each of these countries: its scale, form and content varying from one country to another. 109 million now take part in emulation in the USSR where it encompasses all spheres of production, including competition for the highest production rates, the manufacture of zero-defect products, delivery supplies in advance of deadlines, saving of materials, fuels and electric power, etc.

Emulation deals with tasks which it is useful to overfulfill even under a planned economy. Such factors, for instance, as labour productivity, saving of materials and energy, reducing costs, better control, etc. As a rule, when a plan is drawn up for one or for five years, workers' bodies reciprocate to the draft figures suggested by the government with their own, higher targets. The figures are coordinated between supplier and buyer enterprises through ministries and planning organizations. Suppliers and buyers also assume higher production obligations proceeding from their own latest capabilities. Possible disproportion is thus excluded from production, and the process is controlled by planning organizations, ministries and trade unions. Since workers and management have an interest in fulfilling their obligations, they do everything possible to make sure that this is done.

They are interested, among other things, because they are given bonuses for overfulfilled quotas during the year and they receive the so-called thirteenth monthly wage at the end of the year. Overfulfilled plans bring the enterprise additional profits, a large percentage of which goes to the improvement of working conditions, housing and cultural facilities as well as on material incentives for workers.

But material interest is just one side of emulation. What is important is the possibility to test one's skill and abilities, to outdo others, which is a dignified pursuit. In many large enterprises in the USSR, for example, where workers were paid 82 per cent more in 1982 than in 1979, the most successful workers received 87 per cent more material incentives (the rest — favourably paid).



FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

KAZAKHSTAN'S ECONOMIC MIGHT

Present-day Kazakhstan is the country's main grain producer, writes the *TEKHNIKA—MOLODOY ZHIZN* magazine. Its 30 million hectares provide the grain market with 16 million tonnes of grain every year. In the current five-year plan (which ends in 1985) emphasis is placed on the development of the metal industry, engineering, and of the chemical and food industries.

The industries concentrated around Pavlodar-Khimbastuz territorial complex experience especially high rates of development. The open-pit Bogatyr mine produces 60 tonnes of coal a minute to feed 20 major power stations in the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan.

A 1,300 kV DC and 1,150 kV AC super-high tension and super-long lines link Ekibastuz with the Urals and with the centres of the country. The magazine recalls that the aggregate power of all electric stations which used to exist in Kazakhstan before the Revolution was less than that of a modern locomotive. Now Kazakhstan boasts of the world's first fast-neutron nuclear power station which has gone into operation at Shevchenko. Kazakhstan is currently engaged on many new tasks. It seeks to upgrade the extraction capacity of the Karakum bencolite combine and of the Zhetysay deposit of polymetals; to boost the development of oil fields on the Ruzhich Peninsula and the extraction of phosphorites in the Karatau and Aktyubinsk deposits.

THE PROBLEM OF 'FATHERS AND MOTHERS'

A consultative centre of psychological aid for families has been set up at the Institute of general and pedagogical psychology at the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. AIOKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS writes about the kind of problems dealt with by the centre.

Every second visitor to the centre is a parent who is unsatisfied with his or her relations with his or her children. Why do fathers like this "exist"? Experts believe that the problem of "fathers and sons" is now

evolving into the problem of "fathers and mothers". By birth, the child is honest, industrious and just and it stops being any of these things when the causes should be sought in education. The Russian 18th-century educator Nikolai Novikov wrote: "Nothing is more powerful for the young children's souls than the general power of example". The parents are the first people to set an example. Their relations, their reaction of their child's actions determine his or her character. So the main task of the centre's psychologists is to help people understand themselves, to see their nearest and dearest in a deeper and more correct light and to find a way of mutual understanding with each other. Various methods are used to achieve this. For example, the psychologist meets the entire family and then each member separately. Or, in the case of children, various game situations are used.

One talks of adult people as being fortunate or unfortunate. The child has no fortune as yet. What he has is just his parents. His future is in their hands. And it is this that the centre workers help bring home, concludes the newspaper.

HOW TO KEEP THE READER WITH YOU

A writer's style is the subject of an article contributed to *SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA* by Boris Vostilov, the author of the novels "Here the Dawns are Quiet", "His Name Was Not Laid", "Do Not Shoot at the White Swans", etc.

I think that style is a component of any literary work and not an attribute of a writer. More than anything in the world I am always tormented by the first phrase while looking for the key which I will have to sustain throughout the narrative. "Do Not Shoot at the White Swans" was conceived and written as a parable, "Stories Told and Untrue" as an epic, even if this may sound pretentious, while "Whose Are You, Old Folk?" is to me a tragic comedy.

Of course, there are writers whom you will recognise at a glance. Vadim Bykov, for one, has a distinct style of his own, and in Yuri Trifonov's latest works one detects the style after just a few lines. I

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

VENIAMIN KAVERIN

Once the Soviet writer Veniamin Kaverin was asked: Do you think the world can be changed by art? He answered: Of course, art cannot harmonize the whole world, but life is impossible without art.

Kaverin's books have helped more than one generation of Soviet readers to "harmonize their life", to "harmonize" their inner world. Our childhood and youth would be poorer without "The Two Captains" — a romantic book about courage, love, and fidelity opposed to evil, treachery and deceit.

Not so long ago Kaverin celebrated his 50th birthday. His long life turned out to be very productive for literature. His works — the "Open Book" trilogy, the novel in letters "Before the Mirror", "The Twisted Window", "The Twisted Window", "Seven Couples of the Empire", "A Piece of Glass" show life in all its complexity, and sometimes deal with tragic fates, but all his books are distinguished by one thing — their atmosphere of nobility and purity of intent, the heroes' unflinching striving for the truth for the realization of their ideals.

The theme of the Russian intellectual runs through Kaverin's work. Why? This is a subject, he says, that is very close to me, as are the interests of Russian intellectuals. I cannot write about something which I do not know and which is a part of myself and my blood.

What, in your opinion, distinguishes the Russian intellectual in the real sense of the word?

Conscience. This for me is the main feature. It gives rise to an attentive attitude towards other people, and to the desire to act in a way not to do harm to others. Conscience means being true to oneself, despite all trials.

As far as I am able to judge from my long experience of life, the writer goes on, Russian literature differs from other literatures in always having appealed to the spiritual beginning. Russian writers are less given to intricacies of plot but they have always strived to convey to the reader the lofty ideals by which he lives, of which he is capable and to which he gives the strength of his soul.

You allot much space in your works to memoirs. You have told your readers about the great Soviet writers—Vladimir Mayakovsky, Nikolai Tikhonov, Mikhail Zoshchenko, Pavel Antokolsky. What were your aims in writing in that genre?

Lately we have turned increasingly often to writers who are no longer with us. Recent literary history makes us think over many things. This is not an aimless looking backwards. Forward movement is impossible without a reliable map which shows adequately both the past and the present.

Besides, there is a phenomenon on which upsets me: many names of good writers, classic and contemporary, are forgotten. I see this forgetfulness as a drawback and, in so far as I am



What are you writing now?

The action of my new novel takes place during the Great Patriotic War. Recently I heard Kurt Vonnegut expressing a desire to read a quiet Russian novel about the war. So I have conceived a work which shows that during the war people went on loving, parting from each other, being jealous... But that all that was brought into sharper focus by the moral danger by which they were surrounded and tinted with the need for victory.

The work is largely autobiographical. I pierced actual events with an invented plot but did it in such a way as not to hurt the truth of the story.

This is a novel of the front and the rear, of the multiple meaning to be found in the awful event which is war.

Oleg MARTYNYENKO

OLD MELODIES RESURRECTED

Their close cooperation with composers who have arranged old melodies belonging to the different peoples living in our country has helped the Harmony Ensemble of the Kiev Philharmonic Society to present an extremely interesting programme.

Ancient Armenian tagi which are 800 years old have sounded again in the Kiev concert halls thanks to the great friendship that has linked the ensemble for many years with composer Eduard Sadoyan, says artistic director of the ensemble and flutist Oleg Kudryashov. The suites from the "Lithuanian tabulatura" are only 400 years old. The sheets of music were

discovered in a research library in Vilnius by the Ukrainian composer Miroslav Skorik. Excerpts from the "Varoslavl Collection", found recently in this ancient Russian town, are very interesting too.

The Kiev musicians have been busy resurrecting ancient music for the past ten years. They play Ukrainian and Russian cantos that date back to the 17th century. They also play songs by Grigory Skovoroda, sonnets by Ivan Khandozhkin and Dmitry Bortnyansky, and the first symphony written in Russia in 1790 by the Czech composer Ernst Vanura who used Ukrainian folk themes,

LENINGRAD'S GORKY THEATRE STAGES A GEORGIAN CLASSICAL PLAY

A whole gallery of vivid national characters appears in the play, "The Stepmother of Samashvili", which has been staged at the Gorky Theatre in Leningrad. The play is based on a story written by the popular Georgian writer David Kidashvili, and has been mounted by the company's artistic director Georgi Tovstonogov.

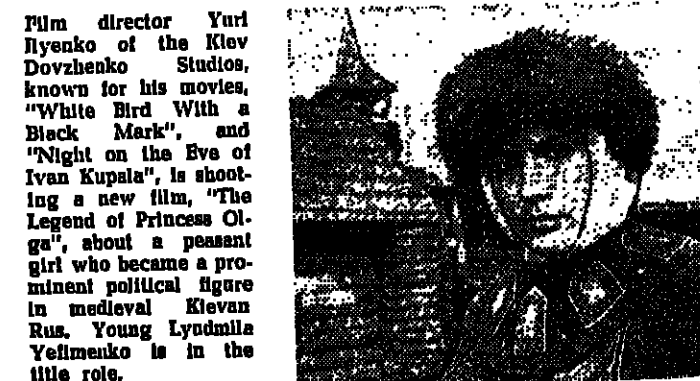
I spent my childhood, says Tovstonogov, in a small Georgian village. My grandfather was

a teacher at a local school. At that time I imbibed the sunbath of Georgia and its unique flavour and its national dances, poems and songs, and this has stayed with me throughout my life and has helped me to stage the present production. The stage designer Iosif Sumbatashvili, who has done some marvellous sets for the play, also comes from a small Georgian village. The incidental music was created by our great friend, composer Gys Kancheli, also from Georgia.

'SLEEPING BEAUTY' ON VIDEO DISC

The British National Video Corporation which records opera and ballet productions on video disc has recorded via the offices of Soviet television the Leningrad

Kirov Opera and Ballet Company's production of the ballet, "Sleeping Beauty", in which Irina Kolpakova dances the leading role.



Film director Yuri Ilyenko of the Kiev Dovzhenko Studios, known for his movies, "White Bird With a Black Mark", and "Night on the Eve of Ivan Kupala", is shooting a new film, "The Legend of Princess Olga", about a peasant girl who became a prominent political figure in medieval Kievan Rus. Young Lyudmila Yelmeuko is in the title role.

PERM BALLET SCHOOL

Natalia Akhmanova's graduation from the Perm Ballet School has coincided with another important event in her life: she has been invited to perform a solo part in L. Minkus' ballet, "Don Quixote" with the Perm Opera and Ballet Company.

This was something to be expected rather than a fluke, says Lyudmila Sakharova, the school's art director. Many of our students who now dance in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities had a similar experience.

A new generation of ballet dancers is being educated at the Perm Ballet School, one of the best in the country. The most talented and hard-working students are honoured by being

given a chance to perform on the professional stage long before they graduate. Among these are thirteen-year-old Tatyana Guryanova, Tanya Predelina, Svetla Korolova, and Natalia Tautk who have danced solo parts in "The Girl and the Echo" to Bach's music, and in "The Little Ballet-Dancer" by N. Rakov. Taking part in concert programmes prepared by the school, they danced at Moscow's Tchaikovsky Concert Hall where graduates from Perm have often danced in the past.

Dancing classes begin very early. The art of ballet was learnt here by such outstanding dancers as Nadezhda Pavlova, Olga Chenchikova and Mari Daskayev.

'ROMEO AND JULIET' IN TBILISI

The playbills of the Pailashvili Opera and Ballet Theatre in Tbilisi invite audiences to a new premiere of Prokofiev's ballet, "Romeo and Juliet". Author of the libretto and of the revised production is Mikhail Lavrovsky, the company's chief choreographer. He dances the part of Romeo.

The new production is largely based on the classical choreography of the ballet staged by Leonid Lavrovsky, Mikhail's father, in the forties at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow. The young choreographer has tried to make the ballet more modern and dynamic by making use of the achievements of ballet in the 80s.

The scope of work done by Moscow artist Vyacheslav Pochechuyev is extraordinary wide. He is a painter and a black-and-white artist, and has also made sets for films and theatre productions. He is also a sculptor.

Pochechuyev became interested in sculpture in Kamchatka. He likes grotesque, sudden deformations. He is extremely inventive, with a rich fantasy. He uses unique materials: the Kamchatka birch.

He gets a beautiful line in his work, knows how to create decorative effects and is enthusiastic about metaphors. At first sight his sculptures look simple. As a closer scrutiny one is amazed at their marvellous, irony and sophistication.

Miracles created out of Kamchatka birch



Vyacheslav Pochechuyev in his studio.

BUSINESS

LICENCES GO BOTH WAYS

Soviet Licensintorg has signed an agreement with the West German company of Krupp which envisages that the latter supply the Oskol metallurgical combine in the USSR with documentation on electric furnaces in exchange for Soviet-developed technology of concrete spraying, which makes it possible to use converters for more smeltings without need for repair. An industrial prototype for implementing the above process will also be provided.

Krupp is the third company in the West to buy a licence for the Soviet concrete spraying

process. In 1980, the Kawasaki Steel Corporation of Japan conducted successful tests on the prototype and started its full-scale production. Voest-Alpine of Austria bought a similar licence in 1981.

The deliveries of this process to Brazil and Mexico are now being negotiated.

GREEK-SOVIET COOPERATION

The cooperation between Greece and the USSR points to the growing friendship between our two countries, our correspondent was told by Georgios Liantis, the Greek minister of research and technology, during the signing of a protocol for scientific and technological cooperation between Greece and the USSR for 1983-84.

Spheres of cooperation have been earmarked including a number of new ones, such as energy, agriculture, construction and public health. Joint work will be undertaken on the drawing up of projects for high-capacity power stations solar energy.

In seismology Soviet and Greek organizations will undertake a joint study of Greek territory for seismic effects, and work on the improvement of forecasting methods.

The USSR and Greece have also agreed on the establishment of business contacts and on the exchange of scientific and technological information in geology and forestry. Work has already begun on bilateral research and designing.

Sergei ZINCHUK

BETWEEN TWO CONTINENTS

Twenty years ago, on January 7, 1963, a Soviet TU-114 plane made its maiden flight from Moscow in Havana, taking 14 hours to cross the Arctic Ocean and the Atlantic and inaugurating a regular service between the Soviet and Cuban capitals. Over the past years Aeroflot has done a lot to develop Cuba's national air company, Cubana de Aviación. Soviet pilots have helped their Cuban colleagues to learn to handle modern planes. Many regular services were opened within the interior of Cuba, with international routes being introduced at a later stage.

In the course of twenty years the two airlines have carried hundreds of thousands of passengers and a lot of mail and freight on the Moscow-Havana route.

An important facet of their cooperation is the training of Cuban pilots and technicians in Soviet educational establishments. Dozens of specialists graduated from the Ulyanovsk centre for the joint training of pilots, technicians and air traffic controllers for the civil aviation of the CMEA countries and from other Aeroflot-run educational facilities.

HUGE TELESCOPE

The Carl Zeiss factory in Jena, the GDR, has entered the final stage in the manufacture of its tenth mirror telescope for the Soviet Union. Nearly a hundred experts are taking part in the assembly of the

15-tonne instrument. Observatories in this country, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and the GDR itself have a number of telescopes from Carl Zeiss, whose high-quality output is in much demand.

EXHIBITIONS

All-Union State Library for Foreign Literature (1 Ulyanovskaya St.). An exhibition, "Modern Cuban Prose and Poetry", as part of a 10-day festival of Cuban books in the USSR. Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Buses K and 18.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY
Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St.). 14 — Moscow Krylya Sovetov vs CAC. At 6.45 p.m.

BANDY
Dynamo Stadium. Small Arena. 12 — USSR championship. Moscow Dynamo vs Alma-Ata Dynamo. At 1 p.m.

WATER POLO
Olympic Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira). 12-13 — USSR championship. Both days at 6, 7 and 8 p.m.

BASKETBALL
Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochkina St.). 14 — Moscow Dynamo vs Tbilisi Dynamo. At 7 p.m.

CYCLING
Krylatskoye Track (Metro Molodyozhnaya). 12, 13 and 14 — National competitions. All days at 5, 6, 7 and 8 p.m.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 12 and 14 — Racing and trotting. Both days at 6 p.m.

ATTENTION ALL FOREIGN VISITORS!



The Exhibition of Economic Achievements of the USSR invites you to have a trot ride. Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Buses K and 18.

For further information dial 203-00-96.

WEATHER

January 11-14

In Moscow, city and region, the warm weather will continue: 0° to -5° at night, and 0°, +5° in the daytime. Light snow and mist probable in the mornings. W wind, 3-7 mps.

WHAT'S ON?

January 11-14

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses. 11, 12 — A concert programme. 14 — Bolshoi Theatre performance: Slonimsky, "Icarus" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 11 — Schedrin, "Anna Karenina" (ballet). 12 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). 14 — Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 13 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta). 14 — Adam, Delibes, "Coppelia" (ballet). Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt). 11 — Haydn, "An Unexpected Encounter".

FILMS

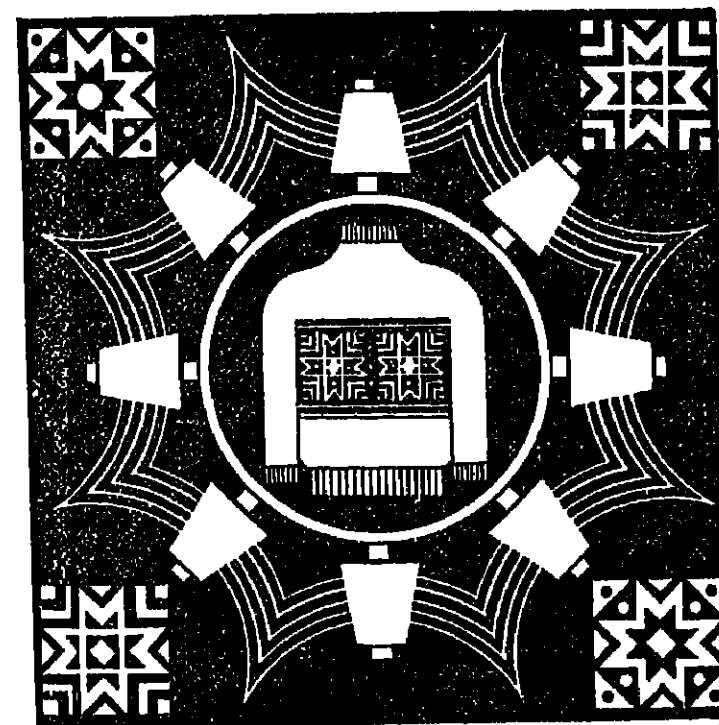
The Foke of an Umbrella (France).

The hero of the film finds himself in one amusing situation after another. Pierre Richard as the hero gives a first-class performance.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskorskaya St.). Leningrad Ballet Ensemble performances: 11, 12, 14 — Kogan, "Legend" (ballet-parable, a first-night performance). Rosalind, "A Mad Day" (ballet-buffo after the comedy by Beaumarchais). 10, 13 — "Diversissement" to the rock-symphony by I. Kalnina, music by the Pink Floyd ensemble, etc. "The Idiot" (ballet in 4 parts after the novel by Dostoyevsky and to music from Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 6). All days at 7.30 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Nogina.

Leningrad Central Stadium. Small Sports Arena. Moscow Ballet on Ice. (2-part programme). 7.30 p.m.



PERFECT EQUIPMENT FOR PRESENT DAY KNITWEAR PRODUCTION:

KLK 9 CIRCULAR-KNITTING MACHINE

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- knitting fabric lengths with a secure edge and a separating (dividing) row of loops
- edge-knitting 1+1 rib with either reinforcement thread on every second needle, or double with plain welt-knitting; main fabric knittings: either 1+1 rib, or two-, three-, four-colour full, semi-full or applied Jacquard

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Cylinder diameter, mm	750
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Pattern-forming mechanisms	twenty-four
Thread change mechanisms	twenty-four
Linear speed, m/s	0.6-0.7
knitting main fabrics at starts and drum or thread changes	0.4
Knitting factor	0.7
Yarn handled:	
Class 10 (woollen, blended or bulk)	31.2 tex x 2; 25 tex x 2; or 31.2 tex both ways
Class 12 (woollen, blended or bulk)	25 tex x 2; 22.2 tex x 2
Dimensions, mm	3200
machine height	3000
bobbin holder diameter	2800
Weight, kg	

35, Mostilmovskaya Ul. 117330 Moscow, USSR. Tel. 143-86-80, 143-87-51. Telex 411088 TEHEX SU, 411228 TECEX SU

TECHMASHEXPORT

TRIP TO THE USSR AS A GIFT

Travel by young people between the GDR and the USSR is of a most varied nature, the exchange of friendship trains, for instance, of specialized tourist groups, and of amateur arts collectives. The exchange of



tourist groups from twinned regions has been especially popular in recent years. Such tours are accompanied by interesting occupation competitions.

Ulyana KOCHETKOVA

Contacts and contracts

© Soviet and Indian experts have ended a feasibility study for the construction of a shop for, as yet, full conservation of a fruit canner which is already in operation at the town of Velora (Tamil Nadu state).

Specialists at the two countries are now busy designing special containers for the transportation of fruit from India to the USSR, including by sea, to ensure post-harvest efficiency and the minimum of damage to produce.